WASHINGTON.

The Army Appropriation Bill · in the Senate.

USES AND ABUSES OF TROOPS.

- A Commission to Consider the Transfer of the Indian Bureau.

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Indebtedness of the Navy Depart. ment To Be Paid.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1878. THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING-

A CRYING NECESSITY FOR MORE ROOM. It is pretty well determined that the new building for the Congressional Library shall be placed in Judi ciary square. The government owns there a capacious site for it; while if it were placed on Capitol Hill, as has been proposed, land would have to be bought at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. It is still hoped that Congress will, before it adjourns, settle the site and make an appropriation to begin the

inadequate. Three hundred and fifty thousand volumes are crowded into a space which gives shelf room the floor everywhere. These books are injured by being piled one upon another; it is difficult to keep order among thom, and there is no space at all for the disposal of thousands of other things—pamphiets, engravings, musical productions, charts, photographs—all of which, as well as books, pour in a constant stream into the library under the Copyright

law, and must be deposited there.
At present, from sheer want of space to show them, there are piled up in the library room many thousand engravings and other objects of art which, if properly arranged and displayed, would constitute a most in teresting gallery, showing the progress of the arts of feetge in America. Then there are thousands upon housands of maps, illustrating every part of the sountry, which are rendered almost valueless for the time being from want of room where they man be classified and consulted. The library of Congress is exceedingly rich in newspapers and periodicals, having over five thousand bound volumes of newspapers alone, and complete sets of nearly every literary and scientific periodical published in the United States or Great Britain, be-sides a very large selection of those published on the

It has been proposed to select from the library works of reference, keeping them in the present library as a necessary adjunct to the everyday wants of Congress, and to remove the remainder, together with the copyright department, to a building to be

Whatever is to be decided on there is no doubt that Congress ought at once to determine, and an appropriation should be made at this session to begin the new building, which will at the best take several

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH ES.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1878. THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL-ITEMS OF APPROPRI-ATION.

The Sundry Civil bill, reported to the House to-day, For the general expenses of the District of Columbia to be disbursed by the Commissioners, \$1,200,000, and credited to the United States on any law whereby the general government abail assume any portion of the general expenses of the government of the District. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to advance, from time to time, such sums as may be necessary to carry on the government of the District, including interest on the District bond.

There are appropriated for the public building interest. centains the following, among other appropriations:-

There are appropriated for the public buildings at

There are appropriated for the public buildings at Atlanta, Ga., \$20,000; Albany, N. Y., \$50,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department and the engineer efficer in charge of the Lighthouse Board, of the Fifth district, are authorized and directed to examine into and report to the House at its next session upon the necessity of a building for a Post Office in Baltimore, the price for which a site for the ame can be obtained and the cost of such a building thereon as the needs of the city may require.

For the continuation of public building at Chicago, \$20,000; Chincianta, \$300,000; Evanswile, \$20,000; Brand Rapids, \$20,000; Harrisburg, Pa., \$40,000; Lincoin, Nob., \$10,000; Harrisburg, Pa., \$40,000; Lincoin, Nob., \$10,000; Harrisburg, Pa., \$40,000; Utica, N. Y., \$35,000; tor repair of the Treasury building at Washington, \$20,000; for repair of the Custom House as Boston, \$10,000; continuing the building of Post Office and Sub-Treasury at Hoston, \$300,000; for public buildings at Dover, Del., \$5,000; Fall River, \$20,000; Martiord, Cons., \$25,000; Little Rock, \$30,000; Nashitic, \$300,000; for completion of appraisers' stores which may be used for any other governmental perpose at Nan Francisco, \$15,000; Court House and Post Office at Tentron, N. J., \$10,000; Assay Office at Helens, \$10,000.

The Necretary of War is authorized and directed to sell the United States Arienan at Pittsburg, Pa., and Pikesville, Md., and pay the net proceeds into the Treasury.

Appropriations are also made for armories and

Appropriations are also made for armories and arsenals, the life saving stations, revenue cutter serwice, engraving and printing, lighthouses, surveys, construction of military telegraph lines, survey of Northern and Western lakes, and the bill also makes

an appropriation of \$25,000 in fleu of moteties.

The bill contains the following specific items for the

The bill contains the following specific items for the ponstruction of lighthouses:—

For the protection of lighthouse foundations at Barnegat, N. J., \$10,000; at Absecom, N. J., \$35,000; at Great Beas, Rartan Bay, N. J., \$24,000; at thirty Mile Point, Lake Oniario, \$5,000; at Cape Henry, Va., \$75,000; on stansard's Rock, Mich., \$75,000; for lights to guide past Cherry Island Flats, Denaware River, \$10,000; also \$2,000 to protect the loundation of Rower Shoal Beacon in New York Bay and \$15,000 for the erection of pier head lights on the Northern and Northwestern laker.

An appropriation of \$50,000 is provided for the construction of a steam tender for general lighthouse

The general items for salaries and supplies, &c., for lighthouse establishments aggregate about

The other large stems of the bill, not above speci-

The other large items of the bill, not above specified, are as follows:—

For the revenue cutter service, \$575,000; for the coast survey—Atlantic coast, \$300,000; Pacific coast, \$180,000; for the Sureau of Engraving and Printing, \$200,000; for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$200,000; for the maintenance of lights and buoys on the Mississippi, Othio and Missouri rivers, \$140,000; for the Mississippi, Othio and Missouri rivers, \$140,000; for the Powell survey of the Territories, \$50,000; for the Powell survey of the Territories, \$50,000; for the Powell survey of the Territories, \$50,000; for refunding to the State of Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in raising volunteers, \$52,730; for refunding to the State of Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in raising volunteers, \$29,527; for the support of mational homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, \$580,000; for the survey of public lands and private land claims, 1300,000; for a government hospital for the insanc, \$175,000; for gyperment hospital for the insanc, \$175,000; for cypenses of United States courts of all descriptions, \$2,750,000.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR M'DONALD.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR M'DONALD. deak formerly occupied by Major McDouald, shiel clerk of the Senate, was tastefully draped with grape and adorned with a bouquet of white flowers to-day. The Senate showed their respect for the deby taking a recess this afterpoon to attend the

THE BARGE OFFICE ON THE BATTERY-PAVOR-ABLE REPORT ON MR. MULLER'S BILL.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day unsulmously agreed to report lavorably Representative Muller's bill appropriating \$210,000 lor the orection of a barge office at the revenue dock m New York city, with suitable sheds for the accomrountion of passengers arraying by European steamfor reports from this committee

be made during the present session of Congress, Mr. Muller will endeavor to obtain the unanimous cons of the House to hear the report in question read, in order that the bill may be disposed of before adjourn-

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. SENATE

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1878. On motion of Mr. ANTROXY the Senate concurred it the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill authorizing the publication for sale of an edition of the narrative of the "Polaris Expedition,"

Mr. Baves, (rep.) of Miss., submitted an amend ment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, so as to appropriate \$3,090,000 to close gaps and crevasses in the leves of the Mississippi River, according to the recommendations of the commission provided for in Mr. Cockrell's amendment to that bill Referred to the Committee on Commerce.
THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Morning business having been concluded the Senate resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation

Mr. BLAINE, (rep.) of Me., in charge of the bill, said the Committee on Appropriations held a meeting this morning, and, after looking over the whole subject with some care, came to the conclusion that it would not be wise to unite the Indian question and reormulation of the army under one commission, as proposed yesterday. He, therefore, by directi the committee, submitted an amendment as a substitute for the twenty-eighth section of Indian Bureau to the War Department, so as to provide for the appointment of a joint commission o three Senators and lour Representatives to inquire as to the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau to send for persons and papers, employ a cierk and stenographer and report to Congress on or before the

to send for persons and papers, employ a clork and stenographer and report to Congress on or before the lat day of January, 1879; also appropriating \$6,000 for expenses of the commission.

Mr. Burnsung, (rep.) of R. L., submitted an amendment to the provision submitted by him yeaserday previding for a commission to consider the subject of army reform, &c., so as to provide for three Senators on that commission instead of two, three members of the House of Representatives and three officers of the House of Representatives and three officers of the regular army. Agreed to.

Mr. THURNAIN, (dem.) of Onio, said he had intended to speak at length to-day in regard to the proposed transfer of the Indian Buresa, but was not well occupated to the Representatives and three officers of the incination of his mind for several years had been tending to the conclusion that it would be wise to transfer this Indian service as now administered in part by the civil and in part by the military power was one of the great causes of our Indian wars. He believed there would be iar less sorruption, and the service would be more efficiently administered by the indianry and the Indians would get three times as much of that appropriated for them as they do now. We were turning out officers from West Foint every year, and some employment must be found for them. He lavored the appointment of a commission of prominent men to consider the expediency of the transfer, and would pay them alternally that they might give their whole attention to the matter.

Mr. Coke, (dem.) of Texas, reviewed at some length the Mosroe policy for the government of the Indians and the peace policy in augurated during the administration of President Grant, and said there was little doubt that we were at this moment on the verge of another Indian war through the indiance of the peace.

the Monroe policy for the government of the indians and the peace policy in augurated during the administration of President Grant, and said there was little doubt that we were at this moment on the varge of another indian war through the indire of the peace policy. It might be cheaper to feed than to figut the indians, but we were doing both, as well as placing arms in their hands to enable them to fight. The Texas border under the peace policy has been scourged as it never had been before; hundreds of men, women and children had been butchered and thousands of dollars' worth of property taken by the Indians. He quested at some length from statistics to show the extent of depredations committed upon settlers by the Indians, and said the agents appointed to Christianize them were as bad as the indians. They parased before the country as wealth acquired by the Indians property which had been stolen by them. Instead of the agents elevating the Indians to a higher moral plane the Indians had dragged the agents down. He invored the transfer of the Indians Bureau to the War Department on the ground of efficiency and economy; besides, it would give greater peace and security to the frontier. He argued that the resi beginning of the civilization of the Indians will be when they learn to work, and that their hunning greends are now surrounded by settlements and peacetrated by railroads, and the indians must be localized. The government should bring them under the dominion of illudians, and the indians must be localized. The government should bring them under the dominion of illudians, and the indians must be localized. The government should bring them under the dominion of illudians, and the indians must be localized. The government should bring them under the dominion of illudians, and the indians must be localized. The government should bring them under the dominion of consider the expected of the Senate.

We have been the made to submit to authority.

Pending discussion the Senate, at hail-past one P. M., took a rec

Mr KRENAN, (dem.) of N. Y., for Mr. Bayard, who was necessarily absent from the Senate, submitted an

Mr. Wisnon, (rep.) of Minn., opposed the retention of the section in any shape and argued that it was useless legislation. The constitutional powers of the President upon this subject could not be limited by Congress.

of the section is any shape and argued that it was useless legislation. The constitutional powers of the President upon this subject could not be limited by Congress.

THE USE OF TROOPS.

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, said the claim was made by the Attorney General in 1876 that the army could be used as a posse considers by United States Marshals without any call by the Governor of a State as authorized by the constitution. Socia a right would overthrow our institutions soon. To say that a Marshal could order the army about election places as a posse comitatus would be destructive of our liberties.

Mr. BLAINE and the only way that the army was used for any about election places as posse comitatus was to nid the revenue officers. To forbid such action would be to break down all our guards against thicut distillation.

Mr. Edikunn, (re), of Vt., opposed the section on the ground that it was general legislation in an appropriation bit. Besides it would be rather singular to say the army of the United States shall not be used for the purpose of executing the law. He indured if any Schall in destroying an illicit distillery if this section should be retained in the bill. He argued that the army was the very thing to be used if any force was necessary, because it was commanded by responsible mon snot by the President of the United States, whose day it is to see the laws executed.

Mr. Hoak, (rep.) of Mass., shall the occasions and circumstanes in which the military ball be used should be clearly defined by law when practicable. This section undertwok to accomplish that result in a most unusual and undignified manuer. The whole effect of the section was to make it a penitentiary offence for an officer of the United States to do that which by existing law he was bound to do. The military power was never used against the crizon, except to prevent him from committing an offence.

Mr. Merrimon said when the might live.

Mr. Merrimon said the chamber proceeded upon the presumption that wherever lord was never as of her in a ci

teeth of his friend (Mr. Edmunds) fitteen years afterward that they had an *imente* down there which was not right.

Continuing his remarks Mr. Merrimon said the army had been used and prostituted time and time again to control elections. The object of this section was to prevent a like occurrence in the intere. He trusted that the President would not use the army for such a purpose; but he trusted before the President would not, and he did use it.

The discussion as to the lawful use of the army was continued at some length by Mesers. Edmunds, Hill, Wallace, Merrimon and others.

Civit And Military Authority

Mr. Hill argued that it was time this country should see the distinction between civil authority and military authority. He regretted that anyhody under any proteince should have said it was lawful to use the army as a posse comitatus. Wenever the idea prevailed that we heeded the military arm to govern the great body of our people then the lendamental principle of our government would be non-dound. When it was conceded by this government that it was right to use the army to govern the otizen it would be no longer a government of the people, but a government of orce, the felt out intile interest in this section, as there was no use for troops in his state. He thought there was less probability of the army being needed in the South in nature than in any other portion of the Union. He submitted an amendment to strike out of the section as above

Ac.

Pending discussion Mr. Dawss submitted an amendment to the Sungry Civil Appropriation bill appropriation bill appropriating \$275,000 tor the purchase of the Freedman bavings bank building in this city for the use of the government. Referred to the Committee on Appro printions. Referred to the Committee on Appro-The Senate then, at six o'clock P. M., on motion of Mr. Mozritt, adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1878.
Mr. ATRINS, (dem.) of Tenn., chairman of the Com mittee on Appropriations, reported the Civil Sundry Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole,

The House then went into Committee of the Whole

Deficiency bill
That portion of the bill having been reached which appropriates \$476,518 for the payment of claims against the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department Mr. BLOUNT, (dem.) of Ga.; raised the point of order that the section was not germane to the bill, as it provides for the payment of claims

which were not deficiencies.

After a long discussion the Chair overrules the

Mr. Willis, (dem.) of N. Y., offered an amendment for the payment of further claims against the Bureau of Steam Engineering (for which payment had been recommended by the Committee on Navel Expenditures, but for which no appropriation had been made

tures, but for which no appropriation had been made
by the Committee on Appropriations), which increased
the appropriation for payment of claims against that
bureau from \$476,518 to \$1,423,576.

Among the claims provided for in the amendment
is one of John Rosen for \$232,000 and one of the South
Boston Iron Company for \$149,000.

Mr. Whirrmony, (dem.) of Fenn., offered, as a substitute for Mr. Whins' amendment, a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to organize a board
of five officers of rank, not less than that of commander, to which shall be referred the claims of
parties against the Navy Department, with direction
to inquire whether the contracts were made under
authority of law, and it not so made and the government has fecsived the property for which the claim
is made the board shall inquire and report as to the
markot value of add property at the time of time delivery of the same. Rejected.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, warned gentlemen that
there was a volce outside of this hall which would be
heard in disapproval of the action of the House in
relusing to allew those claims to be instant investigated.

Mr. Willis' amendment was then adopted.

refusing to allow those claims to be further investigated.

Mr. Willis' amendment was then adopted.

Mr. ATKINS, (dem.) of Tann... gave notice that he would call for a yea and may vote in the House.

Mr. Willis—All right; then we will see who is in favor of repudiation.

Mr. ATKINS—The gentleman has no right to make such a reflection as that.

The next paragraph of the bill appropriates \$558, 354 for the payment of claims against the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, the largest claim recommended to be paid being that of Phineas Burgess for \$198,000.

Mr. Willis, of New York, offered an amendment for the payment of further claims against that bureau, increasing the sum appropriated from \$558,554 to \$931,134; also for timber, \$416,319, or so much thereof as may be necessary, said timber to be paid for all contract.

Amount the claims allowed by the amendment is one

greater rate than the marker process of the contract.

Among the claims allowed by the amendment is one of John Roach for \$295.318.

The amendment was suopted.

The paragraph appropriating \$73,800 for payment of claims against the Bureau of Provisions and Ciothing having been reached ar. Willia, of New York, offered an amendment appropriating \$150,000 for payment of clothing indebtedness.

And PREVENDEN.

offered an amendment appropriating \$150,000 for payment of elothing indebtedness.

Mr. CLYMES, (dem.) of P., stated that the action of the committee had increased the amount appropriated by the bil some \$2,000,000. While he did not intend to impuge the intention of any genileman who had voted for that increase, yet, in his judgment, the committee had set an example and created a precedent which would bear evil fruits in the future. It was in the House of Representatives that the people found an expression of their views. It was there that men came when there had been a vertical rendered by the public against those in power. A popular verdict had been rendered within the last two years against the last administration. The republican party did not attempt to detend it, but he could not wonder that republicans were willing to condone and have forgotten the wrong doing of that administration. It was an anomaly, however, that administration. It was an anomaly, however, that admocrate should by their votes, assist them in saying that what had been done by the Navy Department had been right. The section of the committee would here after point to that action as a precedent which would allow them to violate law whonever they might desire to do so.

Mr. Willis' amendment was thon agreed to.

Mr. Willis' amendment was then agreed to,

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Amid a great deal of confusion several amendments were offered for the payment of small private claims, some of which were adopted notwithstanding the efforts of Eden, of Illinois; Atkins, of Tennessee, and Bloom, of Ucorgia, to the contrary.

The committee, at a quarter to four, rose.

Mr. Schleicher. (dem.) of Texas, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity foad.

It authorizes the President to pay to the government of Japan the sum of \$755,000 in gold, now under the control of the State Department. It also authorizes him to pay the sum of \$755,000 in gold, now under the control of the State Department. It also authorizes him to pay the sum of \$755,000 in gold, now under the control of the sum of \$755,000 in gold, now under the score of the sum of \$755,000 in gold, now under the control of the State Department. It also authorizes and of the sum of \$755,000 in gold, now under the score of the sum of \$755,000 in gold, now under the control of the same of \$755,000 in gold, now under the score of the same of \$755,000 in gold, now under the score of the same of \$755,000 in gold, now under the score of the same of \$755,000 in gold, now under the score of the same of \$755,000 in gold, now under the score of the scor ing, the balance remaining on hand after the payment of those sums to be turned into the Treasury. Printed and re-ommitted.

Mr. Contain, (rep.) of Wy. T., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Millians Mr. Corlett, (rep.) of Wy. T., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Milliary Afairs to inquire into the conduct of the United States troops engaged in the battle of the United Big Hora. Reterred.

The House then, at five o'clock, took a recess until hall-past seven without having come to any determination as to what business would be transacted at the evening session, the republicans and some of the democrats showing a desire to proceed with the General Deficiency bill, while most of the democrats desired to consider the Letter Carriers' bill.

THE EVENING SESSION. The evening session was passed in an almost con

questions of parliamentary law, and finally an ad-journment was had without action on any subject. THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

DESIBED.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN COM-MITTEE-CLOSER COMMERCIAL BELATIONS

WARRINGTON, June 7, 1878. The Antional American Committee, organized to aid in securing a Franco-American treaty of commerce, have adopted an answer to M. Menier, president of the committee organized at Paris for the purpose of inviting a popular move-ment in behalf of the object. The American committee say the diversity of the natural products and tee say the diversity of the natural products and manufactures of the two countries is such that they cannot be rivais. Each produces, in a very large measure, what the other wants, and we cannot conceive that any political theory should forbid the closest commercial relations between nations thus situated. The United States is teeming with products which should find a market in France, and if we self to you it is a natural and inevitable result that we shall buy from you. We are, therefore, prepared to cordially co-operate in directing the patriotic sentiment of France and the United States to the great advantage which must accrue equally to each country by such an adjustment of import duties, through a conventional tariff, as will increase its trade and develop its resources.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUMMER CRUISE OF THE SARATOGA. **WASHINGTON**, June 7, 1878. The Saratoga, now at the Washington Navy Yard, cruise. She is a training ship and has a number of boys aboard her for instruction in the duties of the seeman, and is daily estiming others. Leutepant Commander Robiey D. Evans commands her and has for his cruise what is called a roving commission.

JOE COBURN'S HEALTH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AUBURN, N. Y., June 7, 1878. In order to set all apprehensions at rest in New York concerning the rumored dying condition of Jos coburn, the ex-pugilist, a HERALD representative interviewed Major Boyle, principal Reeper of Auburn Princip, to-day, from whom the following particulars were obtained;-Joe was not enjoying the best of health, but there was nothing serious to be apprehended. At present he was engaged in the labor of hended. At present he was engaged in the labor of brick laying on an extension to a contract shop now erecting. A fortnight ago he was in the hospital for two or three days, sick with rheumatism and a lung difficulty, ejecting blood. Like all persons of his class he feels certain death is staring him in the lace at the least illness. For remarked the other day that his best days were over, and is impressed with the benef that he will not survive his term of imprisonment. He is considerably reduced in flesh and it is plain to be seen that the rigors of prison life do not agree with him.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

Lawiston, Me., June 7, 1878. L. G. Washburn, hailtug from Byron, in this State was arrested for attempting to pass a counterfeit hal dollar. On searching his room \$1,100 in spurious haives and quarters were discovered and the materials WEST POINT.

Annual Examination at the Military Academy.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS AND GUESTS.

Report of the Academy-The Examination and the Graduating Class.

Wast Point, June 7, 1878. As of old, white sails flash past West Point and white skirts gleam on the edges of the parade ground. evenly mown plateau. Light clouds, at play in the The Academy buildings are embowered in green. The intoxicate passers by with keen June scents. On every walk twinkle the white trousers of cadets turrying to examinations or to tryats. Officers are gayly dressed, as it anticipating inspection or parade. The Star Spangled Banner floats high; there comes the sound of the bugie and dram. The "Board of Visitors" have arrived; the annual examination is in progress at the Military Academy; the graduating class are preparing for next week's orden; the arranged for, and in the meantime there is an informal dancing party every evening at the West

thoroughly antistying place in all the world for rational pleasure seekers who leave hunting and fishing out of their arrangements (though for that mat-ter they may have fishing near by here a pienty). The wild and romantic scenery of the highlands here attains to its olimax, and pretty much that all art could do without overdoing to adors nature has been done. Here are nils which rise into the lonery majesty of mountains, high, faced with stupendous cliffs, and clothed with primeval woods. Deep gorges and plunging streams abound, tary glade. The military drives on the government demeans are kent in period, order. like the footpuths: toward Newburg, are almost as fine. Historical tales and traditions buzz in the cars of the intelligent tourist and visions of Revolutionary nerces in periwigs confront him at every turn. Washington, General George tain Molly," who came to live on her pension at West Point after serving her dead husband's gun at Monmouth, jostle each other's sprites along the shore

which was first fortified with some of its present cannon in 1778.

THE OLD WEST POINT HOFKL.

Therefore may of the cleet of fashion and fortune always come to West Point early in the sension and return to tarry here still later after the dissipations of Saratoga, the sports and gayotics at Newport, have been succeeded by the fatigues and chills of the White Monatans or other more distant retreats. For here are always serenity, good society, amusements out of the common way and rest. The old West Point Hotel, better known as "Roc's Hotel," to most Andriude, stands whore it has stood since 1829, with seme additions to its original sixty-four rooms and to the brick wing which was added in 1850 to the original stoue structure. Kept now by Mr. Albert H. Cranoy it is as neat as a Connecticut known and well served throughout. The ylew from its northeast windows, celebrated in song and story and by peacif and graver made families in outline everywhers, has yet never been fully portrayed in all its beauty.

Oh; what a tale of broken hearts that old north stoop

Oh! what a tale of broken hearts that old north stoop could test!

How many cadets have lounged there in the evenings with their cousins and their comrades' pretty sisters! How many hands have been clasped, how many parting tears shed, by the graduates and their sweethearts who met there in some instances for the last time! Many a boy in cadet's qualform said his goodby there in the moonlight before the war, and thought of it when a heutenant down South on the hight before his last battle. And many a girl, reading the news of his death in her home, has recalled his lace and the touch of his hand the evening they sat together outside the brilliantly lighted windows of the case old hote. Grant, McClellan, Sherman, Sher dan—men like these come buck here occasionally and recall over their cigars the boylsh love affairs in which they were concerned, and ethers who have failes.

Then there is COZZENG' Hotel, a mile and more down the river, outside the military reservation, at Highland Fails. A carayansary of later construction, built on a boid promontry overlooking a grand prospect, and large enough to accommodate 400 guests. It is kept now by the Goodsell Brothers—Joseph and Louis—by whom it has been put in complete cand excellent trim. Below it, on the west shore, are the residences of John Bigelow, ex-Secretary of State; J. Pierrepont Morgan.

the west shore, are the festioness of John Bigelow, ex-Secretary of State; J. Pierrepoint Morgan, of the house of Morgan, Drexel & Co., and Churles Tracy, William B. Trecy, Mrs. William P. Lee, Alfred Peil and Arthur Peil, all of New York. The five cottages on the total grounds, which comprise forty acres, have been engaged for the season by the following tenants:—

1. Mr. Robert Goelet, of New York, and his two sons.

the important federal Revenue laws and beloed to guide the finances of the nation in that critical period. Subsequently he was ougaged for two years in the revision of the New York Tax laws. He dersied a code and made two reports, which, being republished in Rurope, aftracted the nighest attention. The French Academy assigned him the chair vasated by the death of John Stuart Mill in 1873, and he received distinguished honors from the scientific societies of Great Britain. Later Mr. Wells was appointed the head of a commission to report upon the coudition, future management and rates of toll upon the Eric Canal. The report of the commission, prepared by him, was made has Feuruary. A short time ago be appeared as one of the purchasing trustees of the Eric Railway. Elected as one of the new directors of the company he will take a prominent part in the recryanization of the Hydrographic Bureau, at Washington. He commanded the vessel of his ewn name which brought Tweed home from spalu.

The secretary of the Board, Mr. Venables, was formerly instructor in the Military Academy of South Carolina. When the war broke out he outered the Confederate arroy as a private soldier and fought in the ranks at Hull Ruh and in several other early ongagements. Atterward he became General Robert E. Len's aide-de-camp and military secretary, and continued with him through the war, being under fire in every buttle fin which the ranks at Hull Ruh and in several other carily ongagements. Atterward he became General Robert E. Len's aide-de-camp and military secretary, and continued with him through the war, being under fire in every buttle fin which the military and the war, being under fire in every buttle fin which the military and the series of the flowers of the General Robert E. Len's and other carily one of the flowers of the

President's appointees.

THE ACADEMY—THE REPORT.

The Board early resolved themselves into the fol-On Discipline-Mesera Augur, Wells, Mauning and

On Prankin.

On Prankin.

On Police-Messrs. Ropes, Wells and Fort.

On Police-Messrs. Venotes and Lewis.

On Commissary, Mess and Cadets' Quarters and Barracks-Messrs. Lewis, Lynde, Wheeler and Wells.

On Education-Messrs. Wheeler, Lewis, Morgan and

On Commissary, Mess and Cadets Quarters and Barracks—Sicasra, Lewis, Lynde, Wheeler and Wells.
On Ratacation—Messra. Wheeler, Lewis, Morgan and Wells.
On Grounds and Public Buildings—Mr. Franktin and the whole Board.
These committees, it is just to say, have displayed commendable assiduity. They started in with the determination to flud all about the acasemy in every part, and have examined everything from A to Z. Their lubors are about over and their report is as good as completed. The highest compliment that could be paid to any institution was paid to the Military Academy this attentoon by the Fresident of the Board, Mr. Wells. "It is an instance," said he, "of a public institution so good and so well managed that there is hardly anything to be suggested by which it could be made better." Undoubtedly more Lucral appropriations by Congress would emble the Saperintendent to do here; but with his means the Board are unanimous in saying that General Schoffeld it deing well.

So far the examinations at the library disclose an unusual degree of proficency. Those yesterday and to-cay, in constitutional and military law, were borne by the cadets who took part in them with very marked steadiness and credit. If some enemies of the academy who talk against it with little knowledge could be here to witness what even the writer has had an opportunity of seeing within twenty-four hours of the discipline, earnestness, studious habits and fine bearing of most of the cadets, and of the system of education in the academy and in the field, their projudices much be modified, "If give it as my fixed opinion," said General Scott, "that but for our graduated acadet, the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted some four or two years, with, in its first half, more denate than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns we conquored a great country and a peace, without the loss of a single battle or skirmisn," Since the civil war the testimony of commanders whose fame is

Daniel Tyler, of the class of 1816, is expected to preside.

There is not, it is said, quite so much wealth among
the families of the graduates this year as there was
among those of last year's graduates. Besides, there
is no such novelty at the scademy as a colored cadet.
Consequently some sojouri-ors at the Point do not anticipate a very britinat ball.
It will probably be as gay an occasion, though, as
the boys and their friends could wish for.

The GRADUATING CLASS.

Appended is a list of this year's graduates, with
their "standing" as it stood at the last examination
in January:—

in in January:—

19—Avery.

15—Battey, A. S.

Harnett, J. T.

40—Bell, J. F.

10—Buck.

42—Barnett, R. L.

23—Larrington.

35—Carrow.

31—Cox.

44—Crawford.

1—Derby.

25—Eiliott.

11—Evana.

30—Getty.

17—Gisan.

14—Greene, L. D.

17—Grierson (ab. sick)

29—Heissand.

2—Hobbs.

46—Hobb. 24—Landis.
3—Lusk.
4—McNeill.
26—Merrik.
6—Petitt.
37—Peistor.
21—Peckering.
38—Rechards, J. R.
32—Robinson, C. M.
22—shaeffer.
5—Serveo.
34—Smith, A. L.
13—Sparrow.
39—Spilman,
26—Starr.
45—Taylor.

THE YONKERS MYSTERY.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE BURGLAR, HOWARD-VERDICT OF THE COHONER'S

At Yonkers yesterday Coroner Hughes held an inquest on the body of the man who was found dead on morning, and who has since been identified as George L. Howard, allas George L. Lester, a noted burglar. The first witness examined was Patrolman Joseph E. Johnson, who discovered the body of the deceased. His testimony, nowever, did not disclose any facts which have not already appeared in the HERALD.

Office, the next witness, testified;—I isentily the de-Howard: have known him for two years; his bustnose was that of a professional burgiar; he has been arrested in New York for burgiary, also knew him in Brookiyn, and had followed him there to find out where his home was; he originally came from Phile-

kers, testified :-- Have seen the body of deceased and made a post-mortem examination; on examining the the bone of the skull, which had evidently been driven in by the force of the bullet; found evidence of hemorrhage within the substance of the brain; also the brain seemed to be in a brain; also the brain seemed to be in a high state of congestion; that was the only injury to the brain itself; the ball entered back of the left car, about the junction of the occipital orbital and cerebrel bones, and seemed to lodge within the substance of the cerebrum; indeavored to trace the course of the ball and looked for an outlet, but did not find any; that was the only wound I discovered in the brain, which was sufficient to cause deain; this other wound was in the right cheek, a flesh wound; the wound in the flesh would necessarily cause a hemorrhage, but not after death; the surroundings of the wound in the face showed that the pistol was close to the flesh when it was discharged; the man might have been dead from three to six days. Other witnesses testified in corroboration of the foregoing.

The jury, after deliberating about five minutes, found the following verdict;—"That George Howard came to his death by injuries received by a pistol shot wound in the oack of the head, the builds entering his brain, and that the said shot was fired by some persons or persons unknown to the jury."

The body will remain at the office of a Yonkers undertaker until this afternoon, when, if not caused by friends, it will be buried at the expense of the city. It is understood that man called at the Central Office in this city yesterday morning and stated that he was making preparations to give the remains a decant burial.

The prevailing opinion among the police is that Howard became involved in trouble of some kind with his associates, and that for reasons at present known only to the latter he was put out of the way. Among the detective lorde of this city Howard bore the reputation of being without as quait in this country as a burgar. It is understood that in detectives have found a clew to the mystery and are a strondy in a larr way to trace the crime home to the Burnetrators.

HANGED

Execution of William Dixon for the Murder of A. Bachman.

A FIENDISH CRIME

An Unoffending Stranger Has His Head Crushed by a Drunken Man. 113

from theory Datler. TO GLORY VIA THE GALLOWS,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE REBALD.] VICKSBURG, MISS., June 7, 1878.

William Mohan, aged twenty-seven years, was led to the scaffold in the fail yard. The walls were through with people, and a great number were within the en-closure, numbering altogether about one thousand, including a number of colored women. Dixon was accompanied by Rev. J. H. McManus, Catholic priest, and Sheriff A. J. Fleangan. The sheriff addressed the crowd and requested that they should preserve good order on the solemn occasion. Dixon knell down on the scaffold while the priest administered the last rices of the Church. Before the rope was adjusted Dixon kissed it. After the rope was secured the priest placed a rosary on his neck, and Dixon fer vently kissed the image of Jesus.

EXPLATION. At seven minutes past three the Sheriff pulled the datch, the weight fell and Dixon was jerked about three feet above the floor of the scaffold. He was very muscular and struggled some time, making an effort to free his pinioned hands and moving his

lower timbs up and down sufficiently to sway his body to and fro. He hung thirty minutes, His Dody will be given to the Sisters of Morcy, at whose hands it will receive Christian burnal.

Dixon walked up the scaffold steps with a firm tread, and when at the top he threw down a cigarette which he had been smoking. He manifested the utmost fortitude. His body did not tremble, his eyes did not on the his did not be a forsitude not burn of bravado, but inspired by religion. He made no specen upon the scaffold, but has hitherto expressed his willinguous to die, and is reported to have inquired of the pricest it be thought his execution would be sufficient expiation of the murder to says his soul.

inquired of the priest ii he thought his execution would be sufficient expiation of the murder to says his soul.

DIXOY'S CREE.

The murder for which he suffered was a most brutal and crue! one. It took place on the steamboat Fair Pley, which runs between Vicksburg and Sunflower River, on the night of December 8, 1877, a short distance above Vicksburg. The victim was A. Bachman, an old Jew pedier, who plien his vocation up and down the Sunflower River. Dixon was a deck sweep on the boat, recordly employed, and Bachman was on his way up to Sunflower River as a deck passenger. The night of the murder being cool, Bachman sat on the cost pile in iron of one of the wolter fires and foll asleep. Dixon, who was under the influence of inquor and had quarrelied with afterman, picked up an axe, and, walking to the spot where Bachman was sleeping, dealt him three powerful blows abross the head, sinking the axe down to the old madiens of the skull. He then walked to hoother part of the boat and a negro deck passenger witnessed the horrible deed, and the officers of the steamer, boing immediately informed of it, arrested Dirfon and under the hoat hack to Vicksburg, where the old man died shortly after her arrival.

Pixal And Conviction.

Dixon was tried in January, 1878, and three days after counsel had been assigned him, was quarteted. His counsel, Major L. W. Magrader, did everything possible for his client, making an able argument, uffiging the jury to award his client a mider peasily than that of death. He finally took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which proved unsuccessful. After Dixos's conviction the Sisters of Mercy were unremitting in their astentions to him, urging him to embrace the consolations of religion. They also qirquinted appetition in his lavor, which they presented to sek the divine pardon for his crime and to nope for pardon.

A FEMALE MONSTER.

A FEMALE MONSTER

THE WIFE OF A PARMER SHOOTS HED WHO BAND, CUTS UP HIS BODY AND BURYES IT IN THE GARDEN -SENT TO SING SING PRISON

FOR LIFE. At the beginning of August, 1877, Darjus Van Auken, a farmer living at West Monroe, in this county, mys-teriously disappeared. The notoriously immeral character of his wife led to the supposition that she had made away with him in order more easily to carry on her amours, and the woman was arrested on suspicion and lodged in Pulask Juli. On the 21st of had occupied, the discovery being made by a passer-by, who was attracted to the spot by an odor of putrelyhad occupied, the discovery being made by a passer-by, who was attracted to the spot by an odor of putrefying flosh. The body was buried in three different places, extending over an area of fitteen aquare feet; the legs stuck out of the ground about eight inches, and the head was severed from the body, apparently at one blow, by a heavy instrument. The remains bore evidence of having been hurredly interered. There was no clothing about the body. At the time of the discovery certain portions of the murdered person could not be found, and these, coasisting of the heart, lungs and entrails, were subsequently uncerthed by the Sheriff and District Attorney in the garden of the residence formerly occupied by the murd-red man. These were buried about eighteen inches deep, and secured by a neavy atone. At the Coroner's inquest it was clicited that the woman Van Auken had previously been married to a man named Manueville, and that he size had mysteriously disappeared. The post-mortem eximination revealed a builet in the tissues of the head, the ball having passed through the skull and lodged at the base of the brain. The only occupants of the hone previous to Van Auken's disappearance were himself, his wife and a nired boy, the oop being about atxieen years of age, and a brother of the wife's former nusband. This youth, named George Mandeville, was arrested at the time of the luquest as an alleged accombine, and accompanied his sister-fa-law to the Planski Jall. She is between thirty-div and fortry years of age, of somewhat reputsive appearance; and the boy, who is rather undersized, appears even younger than he is. In October the Grand Jury fadicted Harries Van Auken and George Mandeville and the second degree and was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for life.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

PHILADRIPHIA, June 7, 1878. The jury in the case of Alexander B. Sayred charged with having shot and killed his wife h November last, this morning rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

KAVANAGH'S TRIAL FOR ABSON.

FRERHOLD, N. J., June 7, 1878. The second trial of Charles Kavanagh, of Long Branch, charged with firing corn ricks on January 2, 1878, and the barn and stock of Charles Chamberlain, adjoining John Hoyee', Hollywood Park, at West End, on February Hollywood Park, at West End, on February 17, 1878, was continued to-day in the Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judges Melean, Remesp, Horbert and Wheeler and a jury. The evidence, which has already been published in substance, has occupied the attention of the Court for two days. The State is represented by John Lanning, Prosecutor of the Piems, Robert Allen, Charles daight and Henry M. Nevins; the defence by Chillion Robbins and Georyec. Bostman. The evidence was completed at one o'clock this afternoon, but the counsel were not through summing up at half-past four o'clock, when the Court adjourned to to-morrow morning.

Kavanach and Julia, his wife, who were jointly indicted for seeing inquer without a license at Long Branch, yesterday withdrew their pies of not gaily, and pleaded guity. Sentence was reserved until the end of the trial lor arson.

DOCKING HORSES' TAILS.

Officer Owen, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, detected James Frager, at th grounds of the Westchester Polo Cub, in the set of "docking" a horse's tail and arrested him. Justice Murray committed Frazer in \$300 bail, Mr. August Beimont, Jr., becoming his suresy. There was a near question to be decided not only so far as the pair alieged to be suffered by the animal undergoing the operation was concerned, but also in regard to the law bearing on the subject. The case was on the calendar in the Court of General Bestions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, and when called Mr. A Oakey Hall appeared for the accused. The issue, however, was not submitted to a jury, see Mr. Hall put in a special pies, in which it was claimed that Judge Sutherland having pussed the age of seventy years, the age fixed by the State constitution for the returns of Judges, had no jurisdiction in the case. The plus further set forth that the indictment was found against Frazer by a Grand Jury aworn and charged by Judge Sutherland. No coments were made by the Court, and the plea handed in was subsequently returns. grounds of the Westchester Polo C.ab, in the set of